

THE
Watter-day Saints' Millennial Star.

He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches.—Jesus Christ.

Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues.—A Voice from Heaven.

No. 41, Vol. XVIII.

Saturday, October 11, 1856.

Price One Penny.

CELEBRATION OF JULY FOURTH, AND GRAND MILITARY REVIEW, IN
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,

(From the "*Deseret News*," July 9.)

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS,

J. C. LITTLE, S. W. RICHARDS, W. H. HOOPER, L. W. HARDY, H. S. ELDRIDGE, WM. BELL,
R. T. BURTON, W. EDDINGTON, AND A. H. RALEIGH.

ORDER AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE DAY.

At sunrise the stillness of the morning was broken by firing a National salute of 13 guns from the arsenal, which was the signal for ringing of bells and hoisting of flags.

The mammoth United States flag was hoisted upon the Temple Block, under the direction of A. N. Hill, Esq., and flags were displayed from the cupola of Governor Young's residence; at Livingston, Kinhead and Co's, Hooper and Williams', Gilbert and Gerrish's, and the Church Stores, Townsend's and Wilkins' Hotels, and Whitehouse's Shop, together with a great variety of banners and mottoes at the different stores and private residences.

The cannon were in charge of Captain Cowan, and the ringing of the several bells was under the direction of Hon. Nathan Davis.

The bands under the direction of Major William Pitt, played at the residences of Governor Young, Hon. H. C. Kimball, and Lieutenant-General D. H. Wells; after which the Nauvoo Brass Band,

mounted, and Ballo's and Martial Bands, in omnibuses, passed through the principal streets discoursing beautiful and harmonious strains of music, indicating to the citizens that the anniversary of American Independence was to be celebrated with joy and thanksgiving.

At 7 o'clock the legion paraded upon Union Square; tents were pitched and lines formed. The Infantry and Artillery's tents occupied the north side of the Square, the Battalion of Life Guards and a portion of the Cavalry tents, the west, and another portion of the Cavalry tents, the east; the marquees of the General, Field and Staff officers graced the ground west of the Grand Stand, and the tents of the Committee of Arrangements were located directly on the right and left of the Stand, which was on the south side of the square. The Stand was commodious and beautifully decorated with flags, banners, mottoes, and evergreens, arranged with the well-known taste of Adjutant W. Eddington, with the figures 1776 over the entrance. The many banners floating in the breeze from the tops of the tents surrounding the square, lent their en-

chantment to the scene, and inspired with the spirit of liberty and national independence.

At eight o'clock the Staff of the Lieutenant-General, the Staff of the Major-General, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, mounted, formed in front of Lieutenant-General D. H. Wells' residence.

At half-past eight o'clock the Escort of the Lieutenant-General was formed, consisting of the Martial Band and one company of mounted Lancers, under the direction of Brevet Adjutant-General H. B. Clawson.

At a quarter before nine the Lieutenant-General was received, and with the Escort moved to the parade ground.

On their arrival, there was a simultaneous firing of cannon from the Artillery, which occupied the right and left wing of the line. The troops were in motion, performing military evolutions under the command of Brigadier-General H. S. Eldredge.

At 9 the line was re-formed, the Lieutenant-General taking command of the Legion.

The guard was mounted and posted, under the direction of Captain N. V. Jones of the Battalion of Life Guards.

The Escort was then formed under the direction and command of Colonel J. C. Little, Marshal of the day, assisted by Colonel L. W. Hardy and Major R. T. Burton, in the following order—

1. Band Colours.
2. Nauvoo Brass Band, mounted.
3. Company of Life Guards, commanded by Captain N. V. Jones.
4. Captain S. B. Hardy's Rifle company.
5. Two companies Light Infantry, commanded by Captains Lutz and Wilkin.
6. Captain Ballo's Band.
7. Committee of Arrangements.
8. Company of Life Guards, commanded by Captain Lot Smith.

Adjutant-General H. B. Clawson and General A. P. Rockwood of the Lieutenant-General's Staff, assisted in detailing the several companies for the Escort. Through the politeness of General Wells, his flag and a portion of his Staff were sent to accompany the Committee of Arrangements in the Escort, and be present at the reception of the Governor and suite. He also detailed ten mounted Lancers to clear the streets in advance of the Escort.

At half-past nine the Escort moved to the Council House, where the Civil Officers preceded by the Municipal banner, carried by six young men in uniform dress, took their place in the Escort, directly in front of the rear company of Life Guards.

The Escort then moved south on East Temple street one block, thence east one block, and north one block, to the Governor's residence, and formed in line, where the Governor, his suite, and other invited guests, among whom were Hon. H. C. Kimball, Hon. Amasa Lyman, Colonel Wilford Woodruff, Hon. P. P. Pratt, Hon. Edward Hunter, Hon. G. P. Stiles—Associate Justice of U.S.S. Court, and General D. H. Burr—U.S. Surveyor-General for Utah, were received by the Committee of Arrangements with firing of cannon and music by the bands, and took seats in carriages provided for the occasion. His Excellency rode in a barouche, drawn by a pair of milk-white horses, driven by Mr. F. Little. The Escort resumed their places and moved in column to the Parade Ground.

On the arrival of the head of the column, the Artillery continued firing and the bands playing until the Governor and suite took their seats upon the Grand Stand, accompanied by the Civil Officers and members of the High Council.

The Escort immediately took their respective positions in the line.

The Legion was then formed in column of divisions in front of the Stand, extending wings on the right and left; the Battalion of Life Guards and Cavalry in the rear of the Infantry; the General, Field and Staff Officers, and music, in front.

Messrs. G. D. Watt and J. V. Long—Reporters, occupied seats upon the Stand.

Ceremonies were opened with prayer by the Legion Chaplain—Colonel W. Woodruff.

The Constitution of the United States was presented by B. Snow, Esq., and read by T. Bullock, Military Secretary, followed by three cheers from the troops and assembled multitude, a roll of drums and music by Captain Ballo's band.

Governor Young presented his Oration, which was read by T. Bullock.

ORATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR YOUNG.

Brethren and Friends—Eighty years ago, on the day we now celebrate, our forefathers, few in number but strong in

"their united love of right, declared to the mother country and the world that they were, "and of right ought to be, free and independent." The oppression which hastened this declaration, the long struggle, the sacrifices and hardships which followed, and the glorious results, are so generally known, that I need not task your patience by rehearsing them on this occasion. You are also aware that integrity, patriotism, and an enlightened policy long marked the course of our government. Our rulers studiously sought the best interests of the people, and they in turn sustained their rulers by yielding a cheerful obedience to wholesome laws. But we are now in a position well deserving the serious consideration of every lover of freedom.

Again, to avoid the repetition of what you have so often heard, the Constitution of the United States has been read in lieu of the Declaration. This course will also better prepare your minds for contrasting many of the political movements of the day, with the guiding principles contained in that inspired governmental system so worthy of our admiration and support.

Glancing at the past, perhaps we as a people have more reason to respect, honour, love, and cherish the government of the United States, her Constitution and free institutions, than any other people upon the face of the earth; but it is lamentable that professed statesmen should so far deviate from wise and correct principles of republican government, as to fail of being entitled to that respect and confidence which ought to be deserved by those entrusted with its administration. In this connexion, permit the reflection as to what favourable action we are indebted for our existence as a people. To what casual circumstance can be attributed the assemblage of this vast concourse for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of so memorable a day, upon this isolated spot, where, but nine years past, solitude reigned unbroken, save by the music of the elements, the cries of wild beasts and the untutored sounds of the still more savage red men? What cause has awakened to life and civilized improvement these desert plains—these barren wastes? We exist and are sustained by the protecting power of Almighty God, amid the constant and fierce opposition of those who seem unwilling to recognize His right to rule upon this planet of His own creation.

We live through the blessings of the Almighty, and by His providences we have nourished and sustained ourselves; we are willing to continue so to do. We came here to be free from oppression and mobocracy, and we do not wish such characters to follow us, or to tarry in our midst. But we say to all lovers of freedom, virtue, and good order, in every land, you are welcome, for you will respect our rights, our laws, and the legitimate obligations of our republican government.

We know how to repel aggravated insolence, how to tear off the mask of hypocrisy and expose the imbecility and corruption preying upon the vitals of the body politic, and how to thwart the deadly malice aimed to destroy our free institutions, whether emanating from secret enemies in our midst, or from foes without. Jesus said, "He that is not for me is against me; he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad."

We are occupying a region well known as being peculiarly undesirable, and one hitherto unsettled by the whites, since the days of Christopher Columbus. We are almost a thousand miles from the nearest seaport. We are hemmed in by lofty mountains on nearly every side, while numerous isolated ranges and barren, arid plains so crowd our surface that but a small portion is at all suited to the purposes of settlement. In even those narrow localities, ditches and canals have to be made by much labour, in order to irrigate a soil whereon rain seldom falls from early in spring until late in autumn. And when all has been done, that as yet could be, towards supplying the thirsty crops, the husbandman is oft compelled to witness the products of his toil droop and die ere maturity, through the failure of the few small streams so laboriously brought under control. Grasshoppers and other insects swarm in myriads to devour what may have escaped the drought, and the severe storms of winter complete the destruction of animals struggling to subsist upon herbage which has been so effectually cut off. But amid all these disadvantages, unendurable by any other people, we are still striving to extend the area of freedom, and to gladden the most uninviting domain of a great nation with the blessings and privileges of her free institutions.

It is obvious that no person comes here because he prefers this country. None

but sinister or pecuniary motives can prompt those who are not of us to abide in our midst. All other localities have more tempting facilities for the pursuits of the agriculturist, the artizan, the trader, and, more especially, the lawyer and politician.

If this people should leave these sequestered vales, they would soon revert to their former waste condition; silence would again assert her supremacy. The country suits us merely because no other well-informed people can covet its possession. If they do, it is because they grudge us an existence upon any part of God's footstool. There is nothing here, except what is produced by the most arduous toil, and that often unrequited, to tempt the avarice or cupidity of any reasonable creature. It is useless, therefore, for official cliques, who never have identified their interests with the welfare of this Territory, and who never intend to, to seek to dictate, govern and control us.

In view of these facts, we fondly anticipate soon seeing the day when, in accordance with the spirit and intent of our republican government, we shall be blest with the full enjoyment of our rights and have the privilege of electing officers of our own choice, and be freed from the imposition of those known to be unsolicited and unsought upon our part, and who feel no interest in our prosperity, but would much rather see us languish and come to naught.

Statesmen should consider that a free people may be goaded to desperation, and that intelligent beings are easier led than driven. It is the act of tyrannical governments to establish a system of espionage appointments, and military rule, which were among the causes hastening the Declaration of the Independence of these United States. Let not the Federal Government presume upon the same suicidal policy, but rather, by taking an honourable, just and upright course, conciliate the people and extend to them the rich blessings of a free government. Men may succeed in attaining office and power and rule with a rod of iron, instead of being fathers to the people. This should not be, for rulers ought to be as fathers in regard to the welfare of the community, and be careful to grant and guard every right, if they expect or desire to have a dutiful, law-abiding society.

Let it ever be remembered that ours is

a government long cherished as an asylum for the oppressed, to whose borders were invited the poor and down-trodden races from every nation, from under every clime. Here, they could bask in the sunshine of liberty and be protected in their natural rights. The broad prairies and uncultivated wilds beckoned them to come and inhabit and draw sustenance from her prolific bosom.

Painful, indeed, is the reflection that—while nature yet smiles and showers her bounties upon a domain so favoured and extensive, while yet it has the sun, the rain, the dew, to gladden, warm, nourish and invigorate, while yet vast solitudes yearn for the peaceful hand of civilized cultivation, while the nation's canvas whitens every sea, and High Heaven smiles upon her rapid progress still onward and upward to a destiny yet unfilled, to a greatness and power unknown, save to that Supreme Being who sits enthroned in yonder heavens—a nation in the enjoyment of all these, and a thousand other blessings, blest with liberty and a full fruition of the benefits arising therefrom, with a republican form of government which has come down to us—an invaluable legacy, sealed with the blood of our fathers, cemented by thousands of tender recollections, and endeared by the ties of kindred, and with the yet green graves of an honoured and patriotic ancestry around us, whose counsels and examples are still fresh in our memories—should so soon forget to be brethren of one grand confederacy, and seek to spill each other's blood.

How long, suppose ye, will the Great Ruler of our destiny hold the nation as in the hollow of His hand, while the crimson gore of unnatural and fratricidal butchery floods the land, and arises in a smoking incense, a most damning testimony against it? Where shall we look, in this our day, for those great and ennobling deeds of deathless fame, which in times past have adorned the pathway of our illustrious sires? Not in the west, where the Spaniard, the Chilian, the Chinaman and the Indian may be shot down like the prowling wolves, and where murder at high noon comes an unbidden though not an unwelcome guest. Not in Kansas, where should-be-brethren are hastening to cut each other's throats. Nor yet in Missouri, where cloven-footed and hydra-headed mobocracy held her fearful orgies. Let

the diminished greatness of her thirty-years leader, expounder, and exponent, be a lesson to her would-be great men not to follow in foot-steps that fall so low, not to exercise an influence to destroy the innocent, nor lend powerful aid to screen the guilty who break, abrogate, and set at defiance all law and order, with a view to carry out their own wicked, selfish and disloyal purposes. Not in Washington, where the bludgeon, the deadly missile and revolver disgrace the hands of so-called honourable members, not only of the more popular branch, but also of that high, grave and dignified body, the Senate of the United States. Not where sordid ambition, political knavery, swindling and governmental stock-jobbing have grown gray in service, and where the cesspool of political pollution sends forth its foul streams to stench and corrupt the fairest domain, the richest heritage ever vouchsafed to man.

Who shall cleanse the Augean stables? Who shall go in with the scourge of small cords, upset the tables of the money-changers, and clear the temple of those characters who are gambling away our freedom? Is there still left with the people virtue and power sufficient to dry up these sources of foul corruption, and will they do it? or will they contribute to still swell the streams until it shall overwhelm and subvert the liberties of our country?

Here let us pause, and consider the true principles of a republican government. It is and can be based only in a high tone and sense of honour, liberal, enlightened, intelligent and extended views of human existence and progress, and a faithful, unyielding, rigid and patriotic adherence to the Constitution and laws of the country. The least departure from these principles, the least disregard to law, manifested and exercised by the people in their sovereign capacity, and we have the worst of all despotisms, a hundred, a thousand tyrants instead of one. Public security fails, and there remains no safety, for life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness; anarchy, confusion, infuriated and maddened excitement rule supreme.

I ask the people of this great republic, in all sincerity, these questions—Can you see that the country is fast verging unto this vortex of anarchy and confusion in consequence of a disregard of the obligations of society in the support of the laws

and Constitution? Can you realize a departure from true devotion and strict adherence to the principles of our government and her free institutions, the landmarks of the fathers, and discern where it commenced, and where it will most likely end? Our government and institutions, her Constitution and laws, admit of no private interpretation, but must be taken, administered, observed, and sustained in their most obvious meaning and general sense, and this should be done by all. Neither partisan nor private feeling, nor sectional strife and contentions, should be permitted to thwart the enlightened and conservative policy of the government. At the same time that policy should be just and liberal, and commensurate with the laudable desires and requirements of a great and mighty people.

Let her plans be taken, not to subserve party purposes for private emolument, but for the public good. Commingling not in domestic feuds or foreign influences, let her steadily progress in the march of improvement and patriotism, and in the arts and sciences; and, corresponding with a great and pacific policy, open and extend channels of trade and commerce, and provide with a liberal hand for the development of her vast internal resources by affording to her most distant States and Territories railroad facilities, magnetic telegraphs, and such other useful and important helps as shall be conducive to the public interests.

Let her millions of broad acres, now lying waste and useless, be given to the needy for cultivation and use. Let the poor Indians be taught the arts of civilization, and be learned to draw their sustenance from the ample and sure resources of mother earth, and to follow the peaceful avocations of the tiller of the soil, raising grain and stock for a subsistence, instead of pursuing the uncertain chances of war and game for a livelihood. I have often said, and repeat it now, let them be surrounded by a peaceful and friendly influence, and a humane and benevolent policy. Thus will they be redeemed from their low estate, and advanced in the scale of civilized and intellectual existence, and this Government and her citizens be redeemed from the curse of having wasted and destroyed them from the face of the earth.

These are a few of the topics which, in my humble opinion, should engage the at-

tention of the Government, in order to ensure peace and confidence at home and respect abroad. Justice, immaculate justice, pure and clear as the noon-day sun, should characterize her every act, at home and abroad, and prompt and energetic redress of grievances should be fearlessly awarded. Virtue and integrity should characterize her officers and rulers, and when a good, wise, and pure-minded man is found in the chair of State, let him be returned so long as he is willing to serve his country, regardless of party clamour or past usage. Men of large and comprehensive minds, who have proved themselves capable, pure and patriotic, are what we need, and when we get such, no matter in what party they are found, we should keep them in office for the good of the country, and cease this senseless twaddle about rotation in office, and "to the victors belong the spoils," for these are the arguments of demagogues, who make merchandize of their country's liberties for self-aggrandizement.

A pure patriot is willing to serve his country without reward or compensation, save the affections of a grateful people. Salaries should be in a great measure abolished to prevent office seeking and preserve purity at the ballot box.

A republican government, such as ours purports to be, is capable of receiving and giving law to the inhabitants of half the world, with soil enough to sustain them, of drawing from every nation, kindred, tongue and people and binding them together in one common brotherhood, as were the hearts of David and Jonathan.

When you see discord and strife engendered in your midst, then know that the principles of justice and good government are perverted, for all of every degree, high and low, rich and poor, should be protected in the full and complete enjoyment of all the liberties, rights and privileges which they have received from the hand of their Creator, subject only, in the formation of society, to one restriction, not to infringe upon the rights of each other.

While, therefore, we cheer the Constitution, and celebrate the birth-day of our national freedom, let us remember that the perpetuity of our free institutions, yea, the Constitution and government itself, depends upon the intelligence, virtue, integrity and patriotism of the people, in the selection of such men for office as will

sustain and uphold these principles, and not subvert them, and in extending to all, with due courtesy to each other, their native, their inalienable rights, among which are "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Nine rounds of cannon echoed a response to the spirit and sentiments of the Oration.

Toasts being called for, several were presented, among which were the following—

Brigham Young—the Champion of Constitutional Liberty. *S. M. Blair.*

Deseret—May she soon have her place in the Union as a State, and though last as a star in the galaxy of American glory, may her progress be like that of Venus, to usher in the light of freedom, commerce and intelligence, to the western world; based on the rights of universal justice, righteousness, and loyalty to the Federal Government. *John Lyon.*

The Press of Deseret—May it and its adjuncts in the old and new world, illumine both hemispheres, until all men be linked together in one common brotherhood, and the gloom of party faction be dissipated, and the virtue and will of our pilgrim fathers be made as permanent as the foundation of the everlasting hill. *John Lyon.*

Home Industry—May the happy time soon come, when agricultural science will be the aim and object of every farmer in Deseret, and when agricultural utensils and machinery, shall be made to supersede the toil of manual labour; and reservoirs and canals, be universally spread over this desolate region for irrigation. *John Lyon.*

The Anticipated Railway—May the steam horse with its gigantic power soon unite in one commercial bond, the reciprocal interests of the eastern and western portion of this continent, when the ore of California will have a speedy transit, in exchange for the luxuries, and necessary products of our old and well cultivated States. *John Lyon.*

The Heroes of '76—If the praise and adulation of a nation's gratitude were the only recompense of reward for valorous deeds, to the hero of a hundred battles well might the veterans of '76 be proud of their achievements by flood and field. But when we contemplate the lasting blessings, brought to the unborn of a thousand generations after them, and the sweets of

liberty to millions of our beings, and to ourselves who never can pay back a mite of that gratitude to the glorious dead for that independence we enjoy, it is certainly due to their remembrance to say that their fame is that of the martyr, and their immortality is ranked with the benefactors of mankind; and while each revolving Fourth of July returns, their fame will be reverberated by the joyous acclamation of a thankful people, for the blessings conferred of peace and liberty, while the stripes and stars of our Union will continue to unite us together. *John Lyon.*

Constitution of the United States—We will defend it. *B. Snow.*

Governor's Life Guards—May they live long in the service, while life needs defending, and eventually inherit eternal lives. *B. Snow.*

General George Washington and Governor Brigham Young—Every man in his place, minding his own business—that's Mormonism. *S. W. E.*

At the close of the ceremonies from the stand, the lines were again formed by command of the Lieutenant-General, and retired to the north side of the square, where the companies were dismissed for 15 minutes, and retired to their respective tents, to partake of refreshments provided for the occasion.

The occupants of the Stand were served during the recess, with ice-cream and other palatable refreshments, furnished from the Committee's tents, under the superintendence of Mr. W. C. Staines.

At the sound of the bugle the troops resumed their position in line, and at command of the Lieutenant-General marched in column around the square, and were reviewed by His Excellency the Governor and his suite; the bands playing while the column was in motion.

The lines were again formed on the north side of the square preparatory to performing military evolutions, as follows—

1. The Legion advanced in direct echelons of companies, from the right, at distance.
2. Deployed into line upon the front company of each regiment.
3. Formed quarter distant column in rear of the right company of each regiment.
4. Columns retire, halt and front.
5. Formed into line upon the front company of each regiment.

6. Line advances, the front covered by the two flank companies as skirmishers, supported by two reserve companies, and halts.

7. The line retires under cover of Artillery, halts and fronts.

8. The Guards make a grand charge and clear the front.

The foregoing evolutions were performed in a manner highly satisfactory, and creditable to both officers and men. The grand charge made by the Guards, under command of Major R. T. Burton, would have done credit to more experienced troops.

At two o'clock, at the sound of the bugle, the Escort was re-formed under the direction of the Marshal of the day, and the Legion formed in procession after the following order—

1. Band colours.
2. Marshal Band.
3. Lieutenant-General and Staff.
4. Company of Cavalry; commanded by Lieutenant Z. Pulsipher.
5. Regimental colours.
6. First regiment of Infantry; commanded by Colonel H. Herriman.
7. Artillery.
8. Company of Lancers; commanded by Captain H. B. Clawson.
9. Regimental colours.
10. Second regiment of Infantry; commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel H. Burgess.
11. Escort with Governor and suite.
12. Regimental colours.
13. Third regiment of Infantry; commanded by Colonel D. J. Ross.
14. Artillery.
15. First regiment of Cavalry; commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel T. Collier.

The procession moved through Third West Temple-street, Emigration-street, and passed up East Temple-street in open order.

On arriving at the Council House, that portion of the procession in advance of the Escort halted, while the 3rd regiment of Infantry and 1st regiment of Cavalry, marching at double quick time upon the right and left covered the Escort, which passed through the lines to the Governor's Mansion, under fire of cannon, a volley of musketry, and music by the bands. The lines closed immediately upon the rear of the Escort, which, after the Governor and suite had retired, returned to the parade.

ground, where the Escort was dismissed by the Marshal of the day, to resume their position in the lines.

The Legion occupying their position upon the ground, the Committee of Arrangements advanced and tendered their thanks to Lieutenant-General Wells for the aid and assistance so promptly rendered by the Legion, under his command, in carrying out the arrangements of the day.

The Committee received a very gratifying and satisfactory response from the Lieutenant-General, and retired.

The Legion were dismissed by the Lieutenant-General, into the hands of the several commandants, and were soon after regaling themselves upon the plentiful repast which had been furnished in their respective company tents.

The Committee of Arrangements, through the generous aid of the County and City, distributed to the Legion about 3,000 lbs. of excellent beef, to aid their dinner arrangements.

The Life Guards and other companies of the Legion were upon the ground during the night of the 3rd with their

Tents and camp equipage, and were well supplied with many of the dainties of the mountains, which were truly inviting to more than themselves.

The firing of cannon and lowering of flags announced the setting sun.

EVENING.

A grand National Ball was given by the Committee of Arrangements, at the Social Hall. Among the invited guests, who honoured the company with their presence, were His Excellency Governor Young, and Hon. H. C. Kimball.

Several hundred persons participated in the festivities of the evening, and partook at the tables which were loaded with all the agreeables of the season, daintily served under the superior management of Mr. George Goddard. The ice-cream and cordials were of the choicest kinds.

Balls and social parties were held in the various wards of the City. The proceedings of the day and evening transpired with more than usual *eclat*, and did honour to the Committee of Arrangements, whose efforts seemed duly appreciated and seconded by the public.

The Latter-day Saints' Millennial Star.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1856.

HOW TO WARN THE WHOLE BRITISH NATION IN ONE YEAR.

To the Pastors and Presidents of Conferences, and Branches of the Church of the Saints throughout Great Britain.

Dear Brethren—feeling an anxious desire to see the great work of our God roll forth in these countries with greater power and rapidity, we, after mature reflection, submit to you, for your consideration and adoption, a *plan* which we are fully convinced will be one of the most potent and powerful auxiliaries that can be adopted by the Saints, in connexion with the ministry, to faithfully and speedily preach the Gospel to the whole of this nation.

The plan we propose is as follows—

First: Let, at least, FIVE MILLIONS of the inhabitants of Great Britain be notified by hand-bills, in the course of a year, of the places where, and the times when the Latter-day Saints' meetings are held. By this extensive method of notification your two thousand Chapels or places of public worship will, most undoubtedly, be continually filled to overflowing.

Second: Let, at least, FIVE MILLIONS of the people be supplied, during each year, with a printed catalogue of some of the most important Latter-day Saints'

publications, including their prices, and a notification that they can be procured at each of your public meetings, and at other places such as you may choose to name.

Third: Let each of, at least, FIVE MILLIONS of the inhabitants, during every twelve months, have the loan of one or more of the pamphlets, printed for circulation; let each retain the loan for the period of one week or more, or purchase the same if he chooses.

Brethren, after you have read these three propositions, you may be ready to hastily exclaim, "The plan is indeed a good one to spread the Gospel, but very difficult, if not impossible, to carry into execution." You may inquire, "How can it be possible for the Saints to print Five Millions each, of handbills, catalogues, and pamphlets?" We answer, that it is entirely unnecessary to print so large an amount. Suppose the Saints in Great Britain number twenty-five thousand; let each of these be supplied with *two* pamphlets for weekly circulation, or according to that average. With two pamphlets to each Saint, fifty thousand habitations would be weekly supplied. We may very safely estimate that as an average, two persons in each habitation would read, or hear read, the contents of such publication; and on the cover of which they could also read the notifications of the places and times of meetings, and a catalogue of some of our printed works. Thus one hundred thousand could be weekly informed; and in fifty weeks, fifty hundred thousand or Five Millions be favoured with our printed doctrines, together with the catalogue and handbills upon the covers. And all this immense circulation of true principles, and important notifications could be brought about in one year, simply by each Saint having TWO pamphlets, and circulating them weekly.

Now if each Saint had, not only *two* pamphlets, but two of each number of the series which is chosen for circulation, the inhabitants warned would be doubled for every additional number in the series; for instance, if there be five in the series, twenty-five millions, equal to the whole population of Great Britain, might be benefitted in one year.

Now we shall send to each Conference, among the British Saints, double the number of each of the pamphlets, selected for circulation, that there are members in said Conference. For instance, if there be one thousand members in a Conference, we shall send them two thousand of each pamphlet.

We will now prescribe the plan for each Conference to pay for these pamphlets. You are all well acquainted with the plan that brother F. D. Richards introduced among you to avoid multiplied contributions and to do them away, and to have the greatly varied contingencies and expenses of the Conferences, borne out of the one general fund, raised by the weekly tithings of the poor. This is the Lord's plan; and by it, you have found it much easier to pay your Chapel rents, help the poor, sustain your travelling ministry, pay you Temple donations, and scores of other things too numerous to mention. Among the many items of expense, drawn from this general fund, we will now include the item for pamphlets, which is one of the most important among all the others, when traced out in its vastly extended results.

To accomplish ends of such overwhelming importance, and hasten the warning message of the Gospel among the British nation, we hereby counsel all the Presidents of the respective Branches of the Church, each week to reserve from the weekly tithing fund, at the rate of ONE FARTHING for every member that belongs to said Branches, as a *Pamphlet Fund*; let this fund be monthly or quarterly forwarded by the President of each Branch or the President of the Conference, to the General Book Agent of the Conference, who should immediately forward the same.

to our Office. Each Conference will be responsible for this fund, sent through the General Book Agent, the same as for other publications.

On these pamphlets, sent for circulation, neither the general nor sub-agents can receive any profits, as they do on the other publications. But the respective Presidents of Branches are to receive them at the Liverpool prices, as the properties of the Branches. The expenses of the General Agent, or Presidents of Branches for carriage, wrapping paper, &c., should be met out of the General Tithing Fund of the Conferences or of the Branches, the same as other contingent expenses.

Each President of a Conference should see that all the pamphlets, intended to be circulated in each Branch, are securely and nicely covered with coloured covers; on the front page of which should be printed the *Title*, and also the *two lines* of print running up and down the back of each pamphlet in the New Series. On the back page should be printed the Times and Places of holding the Meetings in the Branch, near the places where they are to be circulated; also a request for the Reader to keep the same clean, and a statement that it will be called for unless purchased. On the inside of the covers should be printed a catalogue of some of the most important of our publications, together with the prices, and the places where they may be procured. These covers should be about the quality of the covers on the "Pearl of Great Price." The expenses attendant on this, should also come out of the General Fund.

The Presiding authorities should see that all these pamphlets are kept in constant motion every week, and that every man, woman, and child in the Church who is able to walk to his neighbour's door, should do what he can to circulate the truth. Some can do much more than others; therefore let the pamphlets be judiciously distributed among the Saints, according to what they have time and circumstances to perform; and let each know his own district for circulation, so as not to interfere with that of his brother or sister; and let no one be faint hearted or fearful; for it is only the valiant who will enter the celestial kingdom.

We shall probably reprint several of the old series of pamphlets, with some alterations, which will be chaptered and paged, to agree with the New. And the whole will form, when completed, a series with an index, adapted for binding. The whole number in the series may be from twelve to twenty.

We propose furnishing these pamphlets, in quantities as above stated, as soon as they can be printed, and wait for our pay at the rate of a Farthing a week from each, as before stated, unless the Conferences can, without inconvenience, pay sooner.

The results of this universal exertion on the part of the Saints, will, without doubt, cause hundreds of thousands to investigate the Latter-day Work, that would otherwise remain in ignorance. Scores of thousands may thus be brought into the Church, and be gathered to Zion, and who will assist with their means to gather the poor and roll forth the Latter-day Kingdom. The Funds that would thus be replenished, would most probably be ten, twenty, or fifty fold more than the mere item of One Farthing a week expended. Then, again, if each Saint should sell only one pamphlet in two months, this alone would meet the expenditure of One Farthing a week. We say, then, to all the Presiding authorities, officers, and members, go ahead in this good work, and the Lord your God will see your exertions, and abundantly bless you; and through your diligence, He will cut His work short in righteousness, as predicted by the prophets. Our God has placed the power in us, to do much good, or little, or hide our talent in the earth and do nothing. When we work for Him, He will work with us. Urge on, then, the weekly tithings; the surplus funds will be the means of gathering thousands annually.

We say to the Welsh, translate the new series of tracts, and publish of each a number, equal to double the number of Welsh Saints who cannot understand English. We say to the Scandinavians, do likewise. Let all the Saints put their shoulders to the Big Wheel, and we will, in the *strength of Israel's God*, turn the nations of Christendom upside down, and shake out the righteous from their midst.

ORSON PRATT, *President*.

EMIGRATION.—All Saints who intend going to Utah in 1857, must make their calculations to sail from this port, at least, by the 25th of March, so as to land in the States by the 1st of May. (See Letter of President Brigham Young in the present Number.)

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

DESERET.

President's Office,
Great Salt Lake City, July 19, 1856.

Elder Orson Pratt.

Dear Brother—We received, on the 12th inst., letters from the Liverpool Office of March 23th.

We expect to start out fifteen wagons loaded with flour to meet the hand-cart train on the 26th inst.

Our harvest is now commencing and that will be as soon as we can get flour ready.

We have no late news in relation to the emigration, but think we shall hear from them soon. We shall follow up sending out detachments of teams with flour every week so long as may be necessary.

The health of the community is good—never better. All is peace with the Indians, and a general time of quietness prevails. No courts—no litigation—no loafers. All as busy as bees.

The fourth was celebrated with energy and spirit. We expect to pass the twenty-fourth at the head waters of the Big Cottonwood Canyon with a large company. There is a good road now made to the head of the Canyon, up which I rode in my carriage on the 8th inst., and returned the next day. We have now three saw mills in operation in this Canyon and expect to have two more at work this fall. From present prospects we think there will be plenty of grain for our own use, but none to spare to any except our own community.

The mail has just arrived (July 31st.)

The emigration are all late, owing, I

suppose, to the difficulty in obtaining ships. It would be much better when it can be accomplished, to have the emigrants shipped earlier in the season. They should be landed early in May, and not much, if any, after the first of that month, in Boston or New York. You will please to attend to this matter in the season thereof.

May the Lord bless and prosper you in all things is the prayer of your brother in the Gospel Covenant,

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Great Salt Lake City, July 31, 1856.

Elder Orson Pratt.

Dear Brother—We feel that now you are a few thousand miles from your pleasant home, you will naturally like to have a few lines from your friends to keep you posted in what is doing in these exalted valleys.

During the past month we have been favoured with three or four pleasant thunder showers which have been a great blessing to all crops, especially to some where the water could not be got on the land; the corn began to uncurl its leaves, and the wheat also filled more generally. The farmers felt to praise God for His manifest mercies in this blessing. The drouth still continues, the rivers are nearly dried up, and the greatest economy is required to make the scanty supply of water in the irrigating ditches to perform the greatest amount of benefit to the growing crops. Taking all things into consideration, it appears almost a miracle that we have any wheat at all; for even where the wheat could only grow a foot,

there the heads fill, but of course the taller the stalk the better the crop. Many farmers have commenced cutting their wheat and distributing it as soon as it is thrashed to those who are in need.

The crops in this Valley are about the lightest of any in the Territory. In Utah and the South Counties they will raise an average, while in some places they have raised double the crop of any previous year. In Davis County they will have a fair crop, in Weber a larger, but in Cache County none at all, and in Box Elder and Tooele about half a crop. In Tooele they have been troubled with caterpillars, army worms, and wire worms, which so discourages some that they have been packing up their effects and removing to other places.

Mr. Hard Times begins to relax his hold a little since the wheat has begun to ripen, and we do sincerely hope he will soon remove his location from the country.

Your family are enjoying good health; sister Pratt and her babe are doing very well, and you will no doubt hear fuller

and more grateful particulars from them, than I can possibly give.

The Presidency spent the 24th on the head waters of Big Cottonwood Creek, the particulars of which you will see in the *Deseret News*. They, with those of the Twelve who are here, are well, and in connexion with the Council remember you in their prayers continually.

We learn that the missionaries to Genoa have arrived there, and that Elder Hyde has taken possession of the Washaw Valley for them, which is a valley a few miles north of Carson, and is well calculated for grass and hay for stock.

The mail arrived from the east at nine o'clock last night, bringing a report of your journey from this place to St. Louis; we were glad to learn of your safe arrival so far on your journey.

I presume you will get all the news of the day concerning the insurrection in California, and Kansas wars, &c., from the public Journals.

Yours truly,
W. WOODRUFF.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

LIVERPOOL.

20 Rupert Street, Everton, Liverpool,
September 19, 1856.

President O. Pratt.

Dear Brother—With your permission I feel desirous of laying the following communication before the Saints through the columns of the *Star*.

I left the Territory of Utah in company with yourself and a number of other brethren, as you are aware, on the 22nd of April last, and arrived in this place on the 13th of July.

I brought with me a perspective view of the Temple, now being built by the Saints in Great Salt Lake City. As I am getting up a steel engraving of the same for the use of the Saints and all others who may wish to purchase, I adopt this method of giving timely notice.

Being wishful to determine how many copies it would be wisdom to have struck off, allow me respectfully to request those who wish to possess themselves of a miniature of what the Temple will be, to send their orders through their Book

Agents to the Office at Liverpool at as early a date as possible.

I do not expect to be in Europe more than a few months, therefore, it is particularly desirable that there should be no unnecessary delay.

Permit me to request you to republish, with some corrections, the details of the House of the Lord as set forth in my letter to the *Deseret News*, and copied into *Star* Number 48, Volume 16.

By means of the engraving, and the written explanation, the Saints will be enabled to form a tolerably correct idea of that House in which all the faithful Saints have so much interest.

I have no doubt that many of the Saints would derive great pleasure in having these miniatures hung up in their houses in the Valleys of the Mountains. Moreover they will indicate to many who are not in the Church that we are, as a people, not insensible to the value and beauties of the fine arts, nor hostile to noble enterprize and progressive intelligence.

The following is a brief detail of the

Temple taken from drawings in my office in Great Salt Lake City.

The Temple Block is 40 rods square, the lines running north and south, east and west, and contains ten acres. The centre of the Temple is 156 feet 6 inches due west from the centre of the east line of the Block. The length of said House, east and west, is 186½ feet, including towers, and the width 99 feet. On the east end there are three towers, as also on the west. Draw a line north and south 118½ feet through the centre of the towers, and you have the north and south extent of ground plan, including pedestal.

We depress into the earth, at the east end, to the depth of 16 feet, and enlarge all around beyond the lines of wall 3 feet for a footing.

The north and south walls are 8 feet thick, clear of pedestal; they stand upon a footing of 16 feet wall, on its bearing, which slopes 3 feet on each side to the height of 7½ feet. The footing of the towers rise to the same height as the side, and is one solid piece of masonry of rough ashlar, laid in good lime mortar.

The basement of the main building is divided into many rooms by walls, all having footings. The line of the basement floor is 6 inches above the top of the footing. From the towers on the east to the towers on the west, the face of the earth slopes 6 feet; four inches above the earth on the east line, begins a promenade walk, from 11 to 22 feet wide, around the entire building, and approached by stone steps as the earth slopes and requires them.

There are four towers on the four corners of the building, each starting from their footing, of 26 feet square, these continue 16½ feet high, and come to the line of the base string course, which is 8 feet above the promenade walk. At this point the towers are reduced to 25 feet square; they then continue to the height of 38 feet, or the height of the second string course. At this point they are reduced to 23 feet square; they then continue 38 feet high, to the third string course. The string courses continue all around the building, except when separated by buttresses. These string courses are massive mouldings from solid blocks of stone.

The two east towers then rise 25 feet to a string course, or cornice. The two west towers rise 19 feet and come to their

string course or cornice. The four towers then rise 9 feet to the top of battlements. These towers are cylindrical, having 17 feet diameter inside, within which stairs ascend around a solid column four feet in diameter, allowing landings at the various sections of the building. These towers have each 5 ornamental windows on two sides above the basement. The two centre towers occupy the centre of the east and west ends of the building, starting from their footings 31 feet square, and break off in sections in line with corner towers to the height of the third string course. The east centre tower then rises 40 feet to the top of battlements; the west centre tower rises 34 feet to the top of battlements. All these towers have spires. The east centre tower rises two hundred feet, while the west centre tower rises one hundred and ninety feet.

All these towers, at their corners, have octagon turrets, terminated by octagon pinnacles, 5 feet diameter at base, 4 feet at first story, and 3 feet from there up. There are also on each side of these towers two buttresses, except when they come in contact with the body of the main building. The top of these buttresses show 48 in number, and stand upon pedestals. The space between the buttresses and turrets is 2 feet at first story. On the front of the two centre towers are two large windows, each 32 feet high, one above the other, neatly prepared for that place.

On the two west corner towers, and on the west end, a few feet below the top of battlements, may be seen in *alto relievo*, or bold relief, the great dipper, or Ursa Major, with the pointers ranging nearly towards the north star. (Moral, the lost may find themselves by the Priesthood.)

I will now glance at the main body of the House. I have before stated that the basement was divided into many rooms. The centre one is arranged for a baptismal font, and is 57 feet long by 35 feet wide, separated from the main wall by four rooms, two on each side, 19 feet long by 12 wide. On the east and west sides of these rooms are 4 passages 12 feet wide; these lead to and from by outside doors, two on the north and two on the south. Further east and west from these passages are 4 more rooms, two at each end, 28 feet wide by 38½ long. These and their walls occupy the basement. All

the walls start off their footings, and rise 16½ feet, and there stop with grain ceiling.

We are now up to the line of the base string course, 8 feet above the promenade, or steps rising to the Temple, which terminates at the cope of pedestal, and to the first floor of said House. This room is joined to the outer courts, these courts being the width between towers, 16 feet by 9 in the clear. We ascend to the floors of these courts (they being on a line with first floor of main house) by four flights of stone steps 9½ feet wide, arranged in the basement work; the first step ranging to the outer line of towers. From these courts doors admit to any part of the building.

The size of the first large room is 120 feet long by 80 feet wide; the height reaches nearly to the second string course. The room is arched over in the centre with an elliptical arch which drops at its flank 10 feet, and has 36 feet span. The side ceilings have ½ elliptical arches which start from the side walls of the main building, 16 feet high, and terminate at the capitals of the columns or foot of centre arch, at the height of 24 feet. The columns obtain their bearings direct from the footings of said house; these columns extend up to support the floor above.

The outside walls of this story are 7 feet thick. The space from the termination of the foot of the centre arch to the outer wall, is divided into 16 compartments, 8 on each side, making rooms 14 feet by 14, clear of partitions, and 10 feet high, leaving a passage 6 feet wide next to each flank of centre arch, which is approached from the ends. These rooms are each lighted by an elliptical or oval window, whose major axis is vertical.

The second large room is one foot wider than the room below; this is in consequence of the wall being but 6 feet thick, falling off six inches on the inner, and six on the outer side. The second string course provides for this on the outside. The rooms of this story are similar to those below. The side walls have 9 buttresses on a side, and have 8 tiers of windows, 5 in each tier.

The foot of the basement windows are 8 inches above the promenade, rise 3 feet perpendicular, and terminate with a semi-circular head. The first story windows have 12 feet length of sash, to top of semi-circular head. The oval windows have

6½ feet length of sash. The windows of the second story are the same as those below. All these frames have 4½ feet width of sash.

The pedestals under all the buttresses project at their base 2 feet; above their base, which is 15 inches by 4½ feet wide, on each front, is a figure of a globe 3 feet 11 inches across, whose axis corresponds with the axis of the earth.

The base string course forms a cope for those pedestals. Above this cope the buttresses are 3½ feet, and continue to the height of 100 feet. Above the promenade, close under the second string course, on each of the buttresses, is the moon, represented in its different phases. Close under the third string course, or cornice, is the face of the sun. Immediately above is Saturn with her rings. The buttresses terminate with a projected cope.

The only difference between the tower buttresses, and the one just described, is, instead of Saturn being on them, we have clouds and rays of light descending.

All of these symbols are to be chiselled in bass relief on solid stone. The side walls continue above the string course, or cornice, 8½ feet, making the walls 96 feet high, and are formed in battlements, interspersed with stars.

The roof is quite flat, rising only 8 feet, and is to be covered with galvanized iron, or some other metal. The building is to be otherwise ornamented in many places. The whole structure is designed to symbolize some of the great architectural work above.

The basement windows recede in, from the face of outer wall to sash frame, 13 inches, and are relieved by a large caveto, while on the inside they are approached by stone steps.

Those windows above the base recede from face of wall to sash frame, 3 feet, and are surrounded by stone jambs formed in mouldings, and surmounted by labels over each, which terminate at their horizon, excepting the oval windows, whose labels terminate on columns which extend from an enriched string course, at the foot of each window, to the centre of major axis.

My chief object in the last paragraph is to show to the judgment of any who may be baffled, how those windows can be come at, &c. All the windows in the towers are moulded, and have stone

jambs; each being crowned with label mouldings. For further particulars, wait till the house is done, then come and see it.

The whole house covers an area of 21,850 feet.

TRUMAN O. ANGELL, Architect.

NEWS FROM UTAH.

(From the "Deseret News.")

THE GENERAL ELECTION will take place on the 1st Monday of August next, and it is expected that the county clerks will give due notice of the offices to be filled, whether by expiration of the terms of present incumbents, or by vacancy from any other cause. There are three vacancies to be filled in the Council of the Legislative Assembly, caused by the absence of Elders Orson Pratt, of Great Salt Lake County, John A. Ray, of Millard County, and George A. Smith, of Iron County. As the councillors were elected in 1855 for the ensuing two years, the apportionment law passed by the last Assembly will not affect the election of councillors until the general election in 1857.

ARRIVALS.—Elder Benjamin Matthews, late Missionary to the Southern States from San Bernardino, arrived on the 19th instant, with six families from Mississippi. These are the first of this season's immigration, and have made remarkably good time.

Elder George R. Grant and a small company lately came in from the settlement on Salmon river. They started on the 29th of June, leaving all peaceful and well. Col. Thos. S. Smith and company were met 125 miles this side of the settlement, all well. Brother Grant reached home on the 12th instant, and reports

that grasshoppers had almost entirely destroyed the crops at Salmon Fort.

A LOAD OF BARLEY, of this year's growth, was driven into our city on the 3rd of July, being the first of the season, so far as we have noticed. One dollar and a half a bushel was offered and refused, and it is reported that it was sold for two dollars a bushel.

FROST, on the mornings of the 15th and 16th July, cut down vines and nipped corn and potatoes severely, in streaks and patches on the low grounds.

LIGHT SHOWERS on the 20th and 21st, July, the first noticeable since the middle of May, cooled and purified the atmosphere, and changed the dusty tinge on vegetation to varied hues of glossy green.

A REAPER AND MOWER IN UTAH.—We have not been more gratified, for some time, than we were upon reading the communication from *Davis County Farmer*, printed in this *News* under the head 'McCormick's Reaper and Mower.' We also confess that we were somewhat surprised to learn that it performed the heavy labour of grain cutting, with so much economy and dispatch. We trust that this is a forerunner to the introduction of every applicable description of labour-saving machinery, and that too as speedily as circumstances may warrant.

VARIETIES.

STARTING IN THE WORLD.—Many an unwise parent labours hard and lives sparingly all his life, for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man adrift with money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim, ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom! Teach him to swim and he will never need the bladder. Give to your child a sound education; let him sincerely embrace the Gospel of Christ, which will secure good morals; see to it that his mind is cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of.